

全国重点名校系列

新版

全国硕士研究生招生考试 考研专业课精品资料

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2024 年中国矿业大学（北京）860 专业英语考研核心笔记

《美国文学简史》考研核心笔记

Introduction: A Survey of American Literature**I. What is Literature?**

Literature is a term used to describe written or spoken material. Broadly speaking, "literature" is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction.

II. Why do we read literature?

1. Literature represents a language or a people: culture and tradition.
2. Literature is more important than just a historical or cultural artifact.
3. Literature introduces us to new worlds of experience.
4. We learn about books and literature; we enjoy the comedies and the tragedies of poems, stories, and plays; and we may even grow and evolve through our literary journey with books.
5. Ultimately, we may discover meaning in literature by looking at what the author says and how he/she says it. We may interpret the author's message.
6. In academic circles, this decoding of the text is often carried out through the use of literary theory, using a mythological, sociological, psychological, historical, or other approach.

III. Why is literature important?

Literature is important to us because it speaks to us, it is universal, it affects us and it is beautiful.

IV. What are we to learn from the book?

The book "A Survey of American Literature" intends to cover the whole range of the literary history of the United States of America from the early Colonial Period through the present.

We need to learn:

1. A brief account of the major authors and their masterworks.
2. The major literary trends and currents of thought that have dominated the American literary scene at one time or another.

Chapter 1 Colonial Period**I. Historical Background**

1. The first permanent English settlement in North America at James town, Virginia in 1617.
2. In 1629 the puritans established the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
3. Independent War(1776-1783); the formation of a federative bourgeois democratic republic---the United States of America.

II. American Puritanism

1. Basic Puritan Beliefs

- a. Total Depravity - through Adam and Eve's fall, every person is born sinful - concept of Original Sin.
- b. Unconditional Election - God "saves" those he wishes - only a few are selected for salvation - concept of predestination.
- c. Limited Atonement - Jesus died for the chosen only, not for everyone.
- d. Irresistible Grace - God's grace is freely given, it cannot be earned or denied. Grace is defined as the saving and transfiguring power of God.
- e. Perseverance of the "saints" - those elected by God have full power to interpret the will of God, and to live uprightly. If anyone rejects grace after feeling its power in his life, he will be going against the will of God - something impossible in Puritanism.
- f. Puritan values (creeds): Hard work, thrift, piety, sobriety, simple tastes. Puritans are more practical, tougher, to be ever ready for any misfortune and tragic failure and optimistic..

2. Influence on American Literature

- a. America literature is in good measure a literary expression of the pious idealism of the American Puritanism bequest. All literature is based on a myth of garden of Eden.
- b. Symbolism: the American puritan's metaphorical mode of perception was chiefly instrumental in calling into being a literary symbolism which is distinctly American. Symbolism as a technique has become a common practice in American literature.
- c. With regard to their writing, the style is fresh, simple and direct; the rhetoric is plain and honest, not without a touch of nobility often traceable to the direct influence of the Bible.

III. The literary Scene in colonial America

1. Humble origins: diaries, histories, journals, letters, travel books, autobiographies/biographies, sermons

2. Writers:

- a. John Smith: the first American writer
- b. Anne Bradstreet: a Puritan poet

The Complete Work: Tenth Muse Lately Sprung Up In America (1650)

c. Edward Taylor: a variety of verse: funeral elegies, lyrics, a medieval "debate," and a 500-page Metrical History of Christianity (mainly a history of martyrs). His best works, according to modern critics, are the series of short Preparatory Meditations.

d. Thomas Paine: Common Sense

e. Philip Freneau: "Poet of the American Revolution"

"Father of American Poetry"

the most significant poet of 18th century in America.

Some of his themes and images anticipated the works of such 19th century American Romantic writers as Cooper, Emerson, Poe and Melville.

Chapter 2 Edwards Franklin Crevecoeur

I. Historical Background

1. The War of Independence

In the 1780s, the English colonies in North America rose in arms against their mother country. The Independent War lasted for eight years (1775---1783) and ended in the formation of a Federative bourgeois democratic republic---the United States of America.

- a. 1775, Lexington, beginning of the Independence War.

- b. June 4th, 1776, Thomas Jefferson, Declaration of Independence.
 - c. 1778, alliance with France, turning point for American army.
 - d. 1778, English army surrendered.
 - e. 1783, formal recognition from Britain government.
2. The American Enlightenment
- a. It was a part of a larger intellectual movement known as the Age of Enlightenment.
 - b. Influenced by the scientific revolution of the 17th century, the Enlightenment took scientific reasoning and applied it to human nature and society.
 - c. Reason was advocated as the primary source and basis of authority.
 - d. There was a shift from God-centered thinking to human being centered. Instead of going through life unhappy and thinking they had to suffer so they could enjoy the afterlife - people began to think about what they could accomplish on earth.
 - e. Equality
 - f. The American Enlightenment influenced Benjamin Franklin dramatically.
3. Great Awakening
- a. It is a series of religious revivals that swept over the American colonies about the middle of the 18th century.
 - b. It results in doctrinal changes and influence social and political thought.
 - c. In New England it was started by the rousing preaching of Jonathan Edwards.

II. Jonathan Edwards

1. Life:

- a. born in 1703 into a very religious New England family
- b. entered Yale at the age of 13
- c. in 1723, returned to Yale to take his M.A.
- d. in 1726, became assistant to the church of Northampton and started to preach
- e. in 1750, left Massachusetts and became a pastor to an Indian community

2. Works:

The Freedom of the Will 《论意志自由》

The Great Doctrine of Original Sin Defended 《论原罪》

The Nature of True Virtue 《论真实德行的本原》

3. Assessment

Jonathan Edwards was a good deal of a transcendentalist because of his ideas:

- a. The spirit of revivalism
- b. Regeneration of man
- c. God's presence
- d. Puritan idealism

III. Benjamin Franklin

1. Life:

- a. born into a poor candle maker's family. He had very little education.
- b. learned in school only for two years, but he was a voracious reader.
- c. At 12, apprenticed to his elder half-brother, a printer.
- d. At 16, he began to publish essays under the pseudonym "Silence Do-good" 静行善.

- e. At 17, ran away to Philadelphia to make his own fortune.
 - f. set himself up as an independent printer and publisher. He founded the Junto club.
 - g. helped found the Pennsylvania Hospital, an academy which led to the University of Pennsylvania, and the American Philosophical Society.
 - h. the only American to sign the four documents that created the United States: the Declaration of Independence, the treaty of alliance with France, the treaty of peace with England, and the constitution.
 - i. Jack of all trades
2. Works:
- a. The Autobiography 《自传》
 - i. The Autobiography is, first of all, a Puritan document. It is a record of self-examination and self-improvement.
 - ii. The Autobiography is also an eloquent elucidation of the fact that Benjamin Franklin was spokesman for the new order of 18th century enlightenment, and that he represented in America all its ideas, that man is basically good and free, by nature endowed by God with certain inalienable rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
 - iii. Through telling a success story of self-reliance, the book celebrates, in fact, the fulfillment of the American dream.
 - iv. Now a look at the style of The Autobiography will readily reveal that it is the pattern of Puritan simplicity, directness, and concision.
 - b. Poor Richard's Almanac 《穷理查德格言历书》
 - i. Poor Richard's Almanac is full of adages and common-sense witticism which became ,very quickly, household words.
 - E.g. A penny saved is a penny earned God help them that help themselves
 - ii. Benjamin Franklin Borrowed from such writers as Defoe, Swift, and Pope , and used his own wit to simplify and enrich their axioms

Chapter 3 American Romanticism Irving Cooper

I. Historical Background

1. Political: After American Revolution, America developed into a political, economic and cultural independence. Democracy and equality became the ideals of the new nation. Complete changes came about in the political life of the country.
2. Economic: Industrialism spread widely and fast. A large number of immigrants arrived. All these produced an economic boom.
3. Both the change in political and the economic development brought about a sense of optimism and hope.
4. Culturally: Magazines appeared in ever-increasing numbers and they played an important role in facilitating literary expansion.
5. Foreign influence added incentive to the growth of romanticism in America.

II. General Introduction to Romanticism

Romanticism is a complex artistic, literary, and intellectual movement that originated in the second half of the 18th century in Western Europe, and gained strength during the Industrial Revolution. It was partly a revolt against aristocratic social and political norms of the Age of Enlightenment and a reaction against the scientific rationalization of nature, and was embodied most strongly in the visual arts, music, and literature.

The movement stressed

- a. strong emotion as a source of aesthetic experience, placing new emphasis on such emotions as trepidation,

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《美国文学简史》考研辅导课件

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>American Literature</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">按照时期分类</p> <p>一、殖民时期（约1607—1765） 二、启蒙时期和独立革命（1765—18世纪末） 三、浪漫主义时期（1865—1918） 四、现实主义时期（1865—1918） 五、现代主义时期（1918—1945） 六、当代文学（1945— ）</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 殖民地时期 ❖ 独立革命至南北战争时期 ❖ 南北战争到第一次世界大战 ❖ 两次世界大战之间 ❖ 第二次世界大战后 	<p style="text-align: center;">殖民地时期</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 印第安人文化 ❖ 早期移民文化（科顿·马瑟、乔纳森·爱德华兹） ❖ 诗歌创作（迈克尔·威格尔斯沃思、安妮·布拉兹特里特、爱德华·泰勒）
<p style="text-align: center;">独立革命至南北战争时期</p> <p style="text-align: center;">美国民族文学形成时期</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 民族文学的诞生 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 托马斯·皮内蒂 ❖ 本杰明·富兰克林 ❖ 菲利普·弗瑞诺 ❖ 早期浪漫主义文学 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 欧文 ❖ 库珀 ❖ 布莱恩特 ❖ 超验主义与后期浪漫主义 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 爱默生 ❖ 梭罗 ❖ 霍桑 ❖ 梅尔维尔 ❖ 朗费罗 ❖ 洛威尔 ❖ 惠特曼 ❖ 废奴文学（斯托夫人） ❖ 诗歌（民主诗人惠特曼） 	<p style="text-align: center;">南北战争到第一次世界大战</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 现实主义文学 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 豪威尔斯 ❖ 乡土文学与马克·吐温 ❖ 心理分析小说家亨利·詹姆斯 ❖ 黑人文学 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 道格拉斯 ❖ 邓巴 ❖ 切斯纳特
<p style="text-align: center;">两次世界大战之间</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 现代派文学的兴起 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 诗歌（艾米莉·迪金森；庞德；H.D.希儿达·杜利特尔；艾·洛威尔；威·卡·威廉斯；桑德堡；沃·斯蒂文斯；艾·李·马斯特斯；玛·莫尔） ❖ 戏剧（奥尼尔） ❖ 小说（格·斯泰因；舍·安德森） ❖ 迷惘的一代（海明威；菲茨杰拉德） 	<p style="text-align: center;">两次世界大战之间</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 现实主义文学的发展 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 小说（德莱塞；辛·刘易斯；薇拉·凯瑟） ❖ “哈莱姆文艺复兴”（休斯；卡伦；理查德·赖特） ❖ 左翼文学与反法西斯文学（约翰·里德；多斯·帕索斯；斯坦贝克；海明威；海勒曼） ❖ “南方文艺复兴”（威廉·福克纳） ❖ 戏剧的“黄金时代”（奥尼尔） ❖ “新批评”（注重对文学作品本身进行精密分析，在现代诗歌的分析上有其独到之处，他们摆脱了过去仅仅介绍背景知识与发挥个人印象的批评方式，但这一流派总的倾向是忽视文学作品的社会意义，割断作品与历史、社会背景的关系）

第二次世界大战后

- ◆ 战争文学 (梅勒; 詹姆斯·琼斯)
- ◆ “垮掉的一代”
- ◆ “黑色幽默” (海勒; 冯内古特; 阿尔比; 荒诞派戏剧)
- ◆ “非虚构小说” (卡波特《凶杀》(1966)与梅勒的《刽子手之歌》)
- ◆ 犹太人文坛 (昆兹; 李格; 马拉默德; 罗斯)
- ◆ 黑人文学 (拉尔夫·艾利森; 詹姆斯·鲍德温; 关德琳·布鲁克斯; 洛伦·希尔; 勒鲁瓦·琼斯)
- ◆ 南方作家 (福克纳; 波特; 威尔逊; 斯奈伦; 奥康诺; 麦柯勒斯; 威泽斯)
- ◆ 纽约作家 (利·特里林; 玛·麦卡锡; 约翰·厄普代克; 厄普代克)
- ◆ 个性化的诗歌 (“垮掉派”; “黑山派”; “纽约派”; “具体派”; “白卫派”和“新超现实主义派”)
- ◆ 理论与批评

按照体裁分类

- ◆ 一、自传
- ◆ 二、诗歌
- ◆ 三、戏剧
- ◆ 四、小说

按流派分类

- 重农派 (Agrarians) (20年代)
- 迷惘的一代 (The Lost Generation)(20年代)
- 黑山派诗歌 (Black Mountain Poems) (50年代)
- 垮掉的一代 (The Beat Generation) (50年代)
- 黑色幽默 (Black Humor) (60年代)


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- ◆ Brief Outline of American Literature
- ◆ Chapter I Colonial Period
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Benjamin Franklin
Philip Freneau
- ◆ Chapter III American Romanticism
Washington Irving
James Fenimore Cooper
William Cullen Bryant
Edgar Allan Poe
Nathaniel Hawthorne

Introduction

- What is literature?**
Writings that are valued as works of art, esp. fiction, drama and poetry.
 - Language artistically used to achieve identifiable *literary qualities* and to convey *meaningful messages*.
 - Literature is characterized by *beauty of expression and form* and by *universality of intellectual and emotional appeal*.
 - Forms (genres) of literature?**
Poetry, novel (fiction), drama, prose, essay, epic, elegy, short story, journalism, sermon, (auto) biography, travel accounts, novelette, etc.
- It contains **fiction & non-fiction**
- Fiction:** (4 genres)
 - Poetry
 - novel
 - drama
 - short story
 - Non-fiction: Essay** (4 categories)
 - description
 - narration
 - exposition
 - argumentation

Brief Outline of American Literature

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Colonial period (1607-1775)
Anne Bradstreet
Edward Taylor | 5. Realism (1861-1914)
Mark Twain
Henry James |
| 2. Revolutionary period (1775-1783)
Benjamin Franklin
Philip Freneau | Naturalism:
Stephen Crane
Theodore Dreiser |
| 3. Democratic Period (1783-1802) | 6. The 1920s
T.S. Eliot
William Faulkner
Ernest Hemingway
(Lost Generation)
Imagism:
Ezra Pound |
| 4. Romanticism (1820-1861)
Washington Irving
Edgar Allan Poe
Nathaniel Hawthorne
William Whitman
* Transcendentalism
* (New England Renaissance)
Ralph Waldo Emerson
Filip Thoreau |  |

Brief Outline of American Literature

- | | |
|---|--|
| 7. The 1930s
Steinbeck
Harlem Renaissance
(Black American literature)
Hughes
Wright
Ellison | 9. The Post-war Scene
Saul Bellow
Salinger

Poetry:
Confessional Poetry
Black Mountain Poets
San Francisco Renaissance
The Beat Generation
The New York Poets |
| 8. American Drama
Eugene O'Neill
Arthur Miller
Tennessee Williams |  |

Chapter One

Colonial Period (1607-1775)



Contents

- ❖ Historical background
- ❖ The definition of literary terms
- ❖ The Literary Scene

Historical background

- ❖ The first permanent English settlement in North America at James town, Virginia in 1607.
- ❖ In 1630 the puritans established the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- ❖ Independent War (1776-1783); the foundation of a Federative bourgeois democratic republic—the United States of America.

The early settlers

- ❖ Christopher Columbus discovered the American continent in 1492.
- ❖ Captain John Smith reached Jamestown, Virginia in 1607.
- ❖ Puritans came the New England area, by Mayflower in 1620.
- ❖ The first settlement was established in Plymouth in 1620.
- ❖ Massachusetts Bay Colony was established in 1630.

Puritanism in America

Why did Puritans come to America?

- to escape religious persecution
- to reform the Church of England
- to have an entirely new church

- * God's chosen people
- * To seek a new Garden of Eden
- * To build "City of God on earth"



The Definition of Literary Terms

- ❖ Colonial America
- ❖ American Puritanism
- ❖ American Dream
- ❖ Great Awakening

Colonial America

- ❖ Columbus found the new world in a voyage of 1492.
- ❖ The early 1600s witnessed the beginning of a great tide of emigration from Europe to North America.
- ❖ In November 9, 1620, the Mayflower ship lands at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, with 101 colonists: the establishment of the first American colony and the beginning of the strenuous settlement in the new world.
- ❖ The Native Americans possessed a tragic history of subjugation and bloodshed by those strangers from abroad.

American Puritanism

- ❖ Puritanism was a religious reform movement that arose within the Church of England in the late 16th century. Under siege from church and crown, it sent an offshoot in the third and fourth decades of the seventeenth century to the northern English colonies in the New World— a migration that laid the foundation for the religious, intellectual and social order of New England.

Puritanism

- ❖ Puritanism is a highly strict religious doctrine. The Puritans were determined to find a place on the new continent where they could worship God in the way they thought true Christians should.
- ❖ Puritanism also has its practical aspect. The Puritans had to work hard in order to make a living and be ready for any misfortunes and tragic failures that might lie in wait for them.

Puritanism: American Puritans

- Puritans was the name given in the 16th century to the more extreme Protestants (新教徒) within the Church of England who thought the English Reformation (英国宗教改革) had not gone far enough in reforming the doctrines and structure of the church.
- They wanted to purify their national church by eliminating every shred of Catholic influence.
- In the 17th century many Puritans emigrated to the New World, where they sought to found a holy Commonwealth in New England.

Puritanism: American Puritans

- ✦ Puritans want to make up pure their religious beliefs and practices.
- ✦ Puritans wish to restore simplicity to church services and the authority of the Bible to theology.
- ✦ Puritans look upon themselves as a chosen people, and it follow logically that anyone who challenged their way of life is opposing God's will and is not to be accepted.
- ✦ Puritan opposition to pleasure and the arts sometimes has been exaggerated.
- ✦ Religious teaching tended to emphasize the image of a wrathful God.

Puritanism: American Puritans

- ✦ Puritans follow the ideas of John Calvin. Puritanism was influenced heavily by Calvinism.
- ✦ Calvinism refers to a comprehensive theological system, chiefly distinguished by its view of God and His relationship to man. The name of the system is derived by John Calvin's surname. There are 5 major points of Calvinism. They are be remembered by the acronym: TULIP.

TULIP

- ✦ Total hereditary/ depravity (original sin, man's natural inability to exercise free will, since through Adam's Fall, he has suffered hereditary corruption.)
- ✦ Unconditional election. (predestination, which manifests itself through God's wisdom to elect those to be saved, despite their inability to perform saving work.)
- ✦ Limited atonement. (particular redemption, man's hereditary corruption being partially atoned by Christ, and this atonement being provided the elect through the Holy Spirit, giving them the power to attempt to obey God's will as revealed through Bible)
- ✦ Irresistible grace. (effectual calling, anticipatory grace made available only to the elect.)
- ✦ Perseverance of the Saints (once saved, always saved)

Features of Puritanism

- 1) Predestination: God decided everything before things occurred.
- 2) Original sin: Human beings were born to be evil, and this original sin can be passed down from generation to generation.
- 3) Total depravity: Humanity's utter corruption since the Fall.
- 4) Limited atonement: Only the "elect" can be saved.

Influence of Puritanism

Influence

- American Puritanism was one of the most enduring shaping influences in American thought and American literature.
- American literature is based on a myth, i.e. the Biblical myth of the Garden of Eden.
- Puritanism can be compared with Chinese Confucianism.



Influence of Puritanism

- 1) A group of good qualities—hard work, thrift, piety, sobriety (serious and thoughtful) influenced American literature.
- 2) It led to the everlasting myth. All literature is based on a myth— garden of Eden. American literature, in a sense, was a literary expression of the pious idealism of the Puritan request. Namely, American literature is based on a myth, that is, the myth of Garden of Eden (optimism/American Dream)
- 3) Symbolism: The Puritans' metaphorical mode of perception brought American literary symbolism into being, a literary symbolism which is distinctly American.
- 4) With regard to their writing, the style is fresh, simple and direct; the rhetoric is plain and honest, not without a touch of nobility often traceable to the direct influence of the Bible. The Puritan style of writing was characterized by simplicity. (The use of metaphors was only to explain the writer's opinions rather than to decorate.)

Puritanism: Puritan values /Creeds

- hard work
- thrift
- piety
- sobriety
- Puritans are more practical, tougher, and to be ever ready for any misfortune and tragic failure. They are optimistic.



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《美国文学简史》考研复习提纲

美国文学简史复习重点提纲

Introduction

- I. What is Literature?
 - II. Why do we read literature?
 - III. Why is literature important?
 - IV. What are we to learn from the book?
- We need to learn:
1. A brief account of the major authors and their masterworks.

2. The major literary trends and currents of thought that have dominated the American literary scene at one time or another.
- V. The outline of American Literature.

Chapter 1 Colonial Period

I. Historical Background

1. The first permanent English settlement in North America at James town, Virginia in 1617.
2. In 1629 the puritans established the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
3. Independent War(1776-1783); the formation of a federative bourgeois democratic republic---the United States of America.

II. American Puritanism

1. Basic Puritan Beliefs
2. Influence on American Literature

III. The literary Scene in colonial America

1. Humble origins: diaries, histories, journals, letters, travel books, autobiographies/biographies, sermons
2. Writers:

Chapter 2 Edwards Franklin Crevecoeur

I. Historical Background

1. The War of Independence
2. The American Enlightenment
3. Great Awakening

II. Jonathan Edwards

1. Life:
2. Works:
3. Assessment

Jonathan Edwards was a good deal of a transcendentalist because of his ideas:

III. Benjamin Franklin

1. Life:
2. Works:

Chapter 3 American Romanticism Irving Cooper

I. Historical Background

1. Political:
2. Economic:
3. Both the change in political and the economic development brought about a sense of optimism and hope.
4. Culturally:
5. Foreign influence

II. General Introduction to Romanticism

III. British Romanticism

1. It prevailed in England during the period (1798-1832). There are two schools of Romanticists:
2. Their writings are filled with strong-willed heroes, terrible events, tragic situation, powerful conflicting passion and exotic events. Sometimes they resort to symbolic methods, and pay great attention to spiritual and emotional life of man. Nature often personified, also plays an important role. The creative imagination occupied the center of romantic views of arts.

IV. American Romanticism (The most important period in the history of American literature)

1. Time: It stretches from the end of the 18th century throughout the outbreak of the Civil War
2. Features of American Romanticism
3. Two phases:

V. Washington Irving

1. Life
2. works
3. *The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent* 1819-1820 《见闻札记》
4. The style of Washington Irving
5. The evaluation of Irving

VI James Fenimore Cooper

1. Life
2. works
3. "Leatherstocking Tales"
4. The features of Cooper

Chapter 4 New England Transcendentalism Emerson Thoreau

I. Historical Background

1. The Mexican-American War (1846-1848)
2. The westward expansion

II. New England Transcendentalism

1. General introduction to Transcendentalism
2. The factors that influenced New England Transcendentalism
3. Major Concepts
4. Significance: New England Transcendentalism is the summit of American Romanticism.
5. Representatives: Emerson, Thoreau

III. Ralph Waldo Emerson

1. Life
2. Works
3. Emerson's aesthetics
4. Limitations

IV. Henry David Thoreau

1. Life
2. Works
3. Walden
4. Evaluation

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《美国文学简史》考研核心题库之名词解释精编

1. **American Dream**

【答案】 The American Dream is the faith held by many in the United States of America that through hard work, courage, and determination one can achieve a better life for oneself, usually through financial prosperity. These were values held by many early European settlers, and have been passed on to subsequent generations. Nowadays the American Dream has led to an emphasis on material wealth as a measure of success and happiness.

2. **American Renaissance**

【答案】 American Renaissance the name sometimes is given to a flourishing of distinctively American literature in the period before the Civil War. This renaissance is represented by the work of Ralph Waldo Emerson, H.D. Thoreau, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville, and Walt Whitman. Its major works are Hawthorne's The Scarlet Letter, Melville's Moby-Dick, and Whitman's Leaves of Grass. The American Renaissance may be regarded as a delayed manifestation of Romanticism, especially in Emerson's philosophy of Transcendentalism.

3. **Leatherstocking Tales**

【答案】 Cooper, five novels, Natty Bumppo, frontier, frontiersman, life from youth to old age, The Pioneer, The Last of the Mohicans, The Prairie, The Pathfinder, The Deerslayer, etc.

4. **multiple points of view**

【答案】 Multiple Point of View: It is one of the literary techniques William Faulkner used, which shows within the same story how the characters reacted differently to the same person or the same situation. The use of this technique gave the story a circular form wherein one event was the center, with various points of view radiating from it. The multiple points of view technique makes the reader recognize the difficulty of arriving at a true judgment.

5. **Harlem Renaissance**

【答案】 (1)Harlem Renaissance refers to a period of outstanding literary vigor and creativity that occurred in the United States during the 1920s.(2)the Harlem Renaissance changed the images of literature created by many black and white American writers. New black images were no longer obedient and docile. Instead they showed a new confidence and racial pride. (3)the center of this movement was the vast black ghetto of Harlem. In New York City.(4) the leading figures are Langston Hughes, James W. Johnson, etc.

6. **Code hero**

【答案】 The Hemingway hero is an average man of decidedly masculine tastes, sensitive and intelligent, a man of action, and one of few words. That is an individualist keeping emotions under control, stoic and self-disciplined in a dreadful place. These people are usually spiritual strong, people of certain skills, and most of them encounter death many times. The heroes in his book are all have something in common which Hemingway values: they have seen the cold world and for one cause or another, they boldly and courageously face the reality; whatever the result is, they are ready to live with grace under pressure. The Hemingway code hero has an indestructible spirit for his optimistic view of life, though he is pessimistic that is Hemingway.

7. Local Colorism

【答案】 Generally speaking, the writings of local colorists are concerned with the life of a small, well-defined region or province. The characteristic setting is the isolated small town. 2) Local colorists were consciously nostalgic historians of a vanishing way of life, recorders of a present that faded before their eyes. Yet for all their sentimentality, they dedicated themselves to minutely accurate descriptions of the life of their regions, they worked from personal experience to record the facts of a local environment and suggested that the native life was shaped by the curious conditions of the local. 3) major local colorists is Mark Twain.

8. The Lost Generation

【答案】 The lost generation is a term first used by Stein to describe the post-war I generation of American writers:men and women haunted by a sense of betrayal and emptiness brought about by the destructiveness of the war.2>full of youthful idealism, these individuals sought the meaning of life, drank excessively, had love affairs and created some of the finest American literature to date.3>the three best-known representatives of lost generation are F.Scott Fitzgerald, Hemingway and John dos Passos.

9. Puritanism

【答案】 Calvin, purify, hard work, thrift, predestination, salvation, sin, God, from England to America, immigration, etc.

10. Allusion

【答案】 A reference to a person, a place, an event, or a literary work that a writer expects the reader to recognize and respond to. An allusion may be drawn from history, geography, literature, or religion.

11. Dramatic Conflict

【答案】 At least not the special kind of conflict that drives plays, the gas that fuels the dramatic engine. Arguments in real life are usually circular -- nobody gets anywhere, except a little steam's been blown off. And they're boring for everyone except the folks doing the yelling.Dramatic Conflict draws from a much deeper vein, rooted in the Subtext of your central characters. It's driven by fundamentally opposing desires.Conflict is a necessary element of fictional literature. It is defined as the problem in any piece of literature and is often classified according to the nature of the protagonist or antagonist.

12. Unitarianism

【答案】 Unitarianism as, in general, the form of Christianity that denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person. While there were previous anti-Trinitarian movements in the early Christian Church, like Arianism and Monarchianism, modern Unitarianism originated in the period of the Protestant Reformation.

13. The Beat Generation

【答案】 The Beat Generation is a group of American young writers and artists popular in the 1950s and early 1960s. the member of the beat generation were new bohemian libertines, who engaged in a spontaneous, sometimes messy, creativity. The beat writers produced a body of written work controversial both for its advocacy of non conformity and for its non conforming style. The major writing are jack Kerouac's on the road and Allen Ginsberg's Howl.

14. American Puritanism

【答案】 Puritanism was a religious reform movement that arose within the Church of England in the late sixteenth century. Under siege from church and crown, it sent an offshoot in the third and forth decades of the seventeenth century to the northern English colonies in the New World--- a migration that laid the foundation for

the religious, intellectual, and social order of New England, Puritanism, however, was not only a historically specific phenomenon coincident with the founding of New England; it was also a way of being in the world---a style of response to lived experience---that has reverberated through American life ever since. Doctrinally, Puritans adhered to the Five Points of Calvinism as codified at the Synod of Dort in 1619: (1) unconditional election (the idea that God had decreed who was damned and who was saved from before the beginning of the world); (2) limited atonement (the idea that Christ died for the elect only); (3) total depravity (humanity's utter corruption since the Fall); (4) irresistible grace (regeneration as entirely a work of God, which cannot be resisted and to which the sinner contributes nothing); and (5) the perseverance of the saints (the elect, despite their backsliding and faintness of heart, cannot fall away from grace).

15. American Puritanism

【答案】 the settlement of North American continent by English started in the early 17th century. Under siege from church and crown, it sent an offshoot in the third and fourth decades of the seventeenth century to the northern English colonies in the New World—a migration that laid the foundation for the religious, intellectual, and social order of New England. Puritanism, however was not only a historically specific phenomenon coincident with the founding of New Zealand; it was also a way of being in the world—a style of response to lived experience—that has reverberated through American life ever since. As a culture heritage, Puritanism did have a profound influence on the early American mind. American Puritanism also had an enduring influence on American literature.

16. Confessional poetry

【答案】 Confessional poetry emphasizes the intimate, and sometimes unflattering, information about details of the poet's personal life, such as in poems about illness, sexuality, and despondence. The confessionalist label was applied to a number of poets of the 1950s and 1960s. John Berryman, Allen Ginsberg, Robert Lowell, Sylvia Plath, Theodore Roethke, Anne Sexton, and William De Witt Snodgrass have all been called 'Confessional Poets'. As fresh and different as the work of these poets appeared at the time, it is also true that several poets prominent in the canon of Western literature, perhaps most notably Sextus Propertius and Petrarch, could easily share the label of "confessional" with the confessional poets of the fifties and sixties.

17. Lost generation

【答案】 The lost generation is a term first used by Stein to describe the post-war I generation of American writers: men and women haunted by a sense of betrayal and emptiness brought about by the destructiveness of the war. Full of youthful idealism, these individuals sought the meaning of life, drank excessively, had love affairs and created some of the finest American literature to date. The three best-known representatives of lost generation are F. Scott Fitzgerald, Hemingway and John dos Passos.

18. Theater of the Absurd

【答案】 this is the kind of theater which develops from the existentialist philosophy, mainly in Europe. Playwrights: Ionesco, Adamou, Genet, Samuel Beckett, Edward Albee, and Harold Pinter who are founders of the school. Edward Albee's *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, *The Zoo Story* are famous. A form of drama that emphasizes the absurdity of human existence by employing disjointed, repetitious, and meaningless dialogue, purposeless and confusing situations, plots that lack realistic or logical development. Plays that stress the illogical or irrational aspects of experience usually show the pointlessness of modern life. have written plays of this kind.

19. Hemingway Code Hero

【答案】 Hemingway Code Hero, also called code hero, is one who, wounded but strong more sensitive, enjoys the pleasures of life (sex, alcohol, sport) in face of ruin and death, and maintains, through some notion of a

code, an ideal of himself.2> barnes in the sun also Rises, henry in a Farewell to arms and santiago in the old man and the sea are typical of Hemingway Code Hero

20. Free verse

【答案】 free verse is poetry that has an irregular rhythm and line length, and that attempts avoid any predetermined verse structure; instead, it uses the cadences of natural speech. While it alternates stressed and unstressed syllables as stricter verse forms do, free verse does so in a looser way. Whiteman's poetry is an example of free verse at its most impressive, for example Song of Myself. It has since been used Ezra Pound, T.S. Eliot and other major American poets of the 20th century. Walt Whiteman's Leaves of Grass is, perhaps, the most notable example.

21. Irony

【答案】 a contrast or an incongruity between what is stated and what is really meant, or between what is expected to happen and what actually happens in drama and literature. There are types of irony: verbal irony, dramatic irony and irony of situation. Irony of situation typically takes the form of a discrepancy between appearance and reality, or between what a character expects and what actually happens. Both verbal and irony of situation share the suggestion of a concealed truth conflicting with surface appearances.

22. Realism

【答案】 It is, in literature, an approach that attempts to describe life without idealization or romantic subjectivity. In part, Realism was a reaction against the Romantic emphasis on the strange, idealistic, and long-ago and far-away. Although realism is not limited to any one century or group of writers, it is most often associated with the literary movement in 19th-century France, specifically with the French novelists Flaubert and Balzac. George Eliot introduced realism into England, and William Dean Howells introduced it into the United States, Realism has been chiefly concerned with the commonplaces of everyday life among the middle and lower classes, where character is a product of social factors and environment is the integral element in the dramatic complications. Later writers felt that realism laid too much emphasis on eternal reality. Many, notably Henry James, turned to a psychological realism that closely examined the complex working of the mind.

23. Black humor

【答案】 the term black humor was created in 1920s, but it was not noticed until 1960s. it was particularly a literary phenomenon in America after WW II. Black humor, in literature, is drama, novel, and film, grotesque or morbid humor used to express the absurdity, insensitivity, paradox, and cruelty of the modern world. Ordinary characters or situations are usually exaggerated far beyond the limits of normal satire or irony. Black humor uses devices often associated with tragedy and is sometimes equated with tragic face. Joseph Heller and Kurt Vonnegut are famous for their novels of black humor. Especially Heller's Catch—22.

24. Imagism

【答案】 The 1920s saw a vigorous literary activity in America. In poetry there appeared a strong reaction against Victorian poetry. Imagists placed primary reliance on the use of precise, sharp images as a means of poetic expression and stressed precision in the choice of words, freedom in the choice of subject matter and form, and the use of colloquial language. Most of the imagist poets wrote in free verse, using such devices as assonance and alliteration rather than formal metrical schemes to give structure to their poetry. The movement which had these as its aims is known in literary history as Imagism. Its prime mover was Ezra Pound.

25. Gothic tradition

【答案】 Gothic novel or Gothic romance is a story of terror and suspense, usually set in a gloomy old castle

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中国矿业大学（北京）860 专业英语之美国文学简史考研仿真五套模拟题

2024 年美国文学简史五套仿真模拟题及详细答案解析（一）

一、简答题

1. 试析荷马史诗的艺术成就。

【答案】（1）荷马史诗结构巧妙，布局完整，人与人的行动始终被放在中心地位。《伊利昂纪》从十年战争中截取战争最后 51 天情节，以“阿喀琉斯的愤怒与息怒”贯穿全诗，突出了歌颂英雄主义的主题；《奥德修纪》集中写了 42 天中发生的事，采用倒叙手法，描写主人公十年海上遇险及家庭的悲欢。两部史诗都是一个情节，一个中心，一个主人公，不蔓不枝；着意于摹仿完整的行动，则使作品避免了流水账式的平铺直叙，形成主题明确、中心突出的整体格局。

（2）两部史诗塑造了众多的人物形象，他们既具有氏族英雄的共性，也初具作为人的个性特征。作者在塑造任务是采用多种描写方法，如海伦之美，诗人没有具体描绘，只着重描绘特洛伊长老们对他的美的赞叹。诗人在刻画人物时，很少心理描写，多用动作和语言描写人物性格。

（3）荷马史诗用语言自然质朴的口语写成。诗中比喻丰富多彩，贴切生动。在描述人物和事件时，使用了许多从日常生活和自然现象中选取来的比喻，构成了“荷马式的比喻”。史诗还经常运用重复手法，适应古代民歌口头复诵的传统手法。加强诗歌感染力。

2. 简述《我是猫》的批判性

【答案】（1）小说对资本主义社会丑恶事物的鞭挞是有力的，揭露是彻底的，讽刺是辛辣的，尤其是通过金田老爷这一艺术形象无情地揭露了他“穷凶极恶，又贪又恨”的罪恶本质和拜金主义的社会风气。

（2）小说还对整个明治社会的黑暗和罪恶，以及反动统治的基础，进行了深刻的揭露和抨击。小说重点描写知识分子和资本家，但是对官吏、警察，侦探，特务等国家统治工具也进行了多方面的批判，反映了当时统治阶级剥夺人民的思想 and 行动自由，草菅人命和捕杀无辜等反动本质。

（3）小说还对侵略扩张的军国主义，脱离实际的教育制度等进行了嘲弄，从而使《我是猫》这部小说成为全面反映日本明治时期社会风貌的历史画卷。

但是由于作者尚未发现变革社会的强大力量，虽然对现存社会表现出愤慨，觉得它黑暗无比，却又看不到光明，只感到个人力量软弱无力，无法变更社会，因此小说中流露出对前途的悲观和对未来的失望。

3. 简述巴尔扎克现实主义美学观

【答案】（1）他的哲学思想认为世界是一个统一体，存在多样性，但彼此相连，由此出发，他要求文学反映整个历史时代；

（2）他认为艺术的任务在于再现自然，文学中的真实不等于生活中的真实，需要经过艺术加工，进行选择，以达到令人觉得是真实的；

（3）艺术必须创造典型，亦即人物要典型化，典型要个性化，通过典型去反映现实；

（4）他看到环境对人物的决定性作用，环境既是人物活动的舞台，又是产生人物的思想和行动的基础；

（5）他不仅是一个严格而缜密的观察家，而且是一个热烈的幻想家；他具有“第二视觉”，“生活在持续不断的幻觉中”，一进入写作，各种想法便像千军万马纷至沓来；

（6）他十分注意滑稽丑怪的人物和社会现象，看到表面与本质之间存在一致和矛盾，也看出其中蕴含的美学意义。

4. 简述狄更斯人道主义思想的主要特点

【答案】狄更斯小说的思想内容是丰富而复杂的，但有一条红线贯穿其中，那就是人道主义。作者从

人道主义出发，批判了维多利亚时代的英国资本主义社会，提倡和弘扬博爱、宽恕之类的伦理道德。

（综合论述题从《双城记》看狄更斯资产阶级人道主义思想。）

《双城记》中狄更斯以自己的人道主义准则来评价法国大革命前的封建贵族政权和大革命胜利后的资产阶级革命政权。

（1）同情法国人民的悲惨生活。如正直的知识分子梅尼特医生给朝廷的揭发信落到侯爵兄弟手中，以至被投入监狱 18 年之久。他的行为不为生活所容，最后家破人亡。

（2）同情法国大革命，描写了法国大革命的场面展示了大革命发生的原因、必然性。

（3）谴责了暴力领袖得伐石太太。她凶狠、可怕、冷酷无情、杀人的疯狂及无止境的复仇，不惜殃及无辜。

（4）塑造了人道主义最高典型代尔那自动放弃贵族特权，为营救管家而被捕入狱。卡尔登被作者描写为一个从来不关心任何人的人、一个酒鬼，后来被感化这样的人、最后心甘情愿地代替别人上断头台。

作者人道主义的局限性：如作者把贵族的残暴和革命者的错误作对比，以此突出他的人道主义精神，这种认识也使他不能正确认识法国大革命及其过程中的是非功过。

5. 简述新感觉派的特点：

【答案】（1）对传统文学表怀疑甚至否定，力图在表现形式上标新立异。

（2）他们依靠直观、直觉去把握客观事物，在创作中大量使用感性的表达方式，新奇的文体和辞藻，来刺激人们的感受。

6. 简述泰戈尔抒情诗《吉檀迦利》的思想内容

【答案】泰戈尔的英文诗集《吉檀迦利》获得了诺贝尔文学奖。《吉檀迦利》是印度语“奉献”的意思。这部优秀的宗教抒情诗集，基于诗人宗教哲学的泛神论思想，诗人通过对神的礼赞，表达了美好的生活理想。

诗人歌颂了具有悠久优秀文化的祖国大好河山，表现了自己的爱国热忱。

诗中还热情描写了祖国那些爱和平，爱民主的劳动人民，流露出“泛爱”的人道主义理想。

二、论述题

7. 试分析《唐璜》的人物形象

【答案】诗作的同名主人唐璜本是中世纪西班牙民间传说中放荡好色的登徒子，在此之前的不少欧洲文学作品。

（1）作者着力强调和侧重的却是他性格中美好善良的一面，极力挖掘他性格中的积极因素，把他写成 18 世纪末的一个天真、善良、勇敢、热情、热爱自由、厌恶虚伪的贵族青年。

（2）他顺从人的自然本性而生活，不愿同上流社会同流合污，无视贵族资产阶级社会的传统习俗和虚伪道德，勇于反抗压迫和奴役，极力追求个人的自由和个性解放。

（3）他性格中消极的一面则是玩世不恭、任性放纵、意志薄弱，随波逐流，缺乏明确的生活目标，带有这一形象原始性格的痕迹。这是一个在生活的磨练中不断发展成熟的贵族知识分子形象，在他身上带有作者自身的影子。

8. 结合作品谈造成苔丝悲剧的原因：

【答案】（1）苔丝的悲剧首先是时代造成的，她是亚雷所代表的强权与暴力的受害者。

（2）安玳·克莱身上残存的传统伦理道德对苔丝造成的一种无形的、可怕的精神戕害，这也是造成苔丝悲剧的主要社会原因之一。

（3）苔丝的悲剧与她性格的弱点也是分不开的，她虽敢于大胆反抗社会的不公正，但却不能彻底摆脱传统道德对自身的羁绊。

（4）在哈代看来，苔丝的悲剧也具有神秘莫测的命运作祟的因素。

9. 试分析《红与黑》于连的形象

【答案】斯丹达尔的长篇小说《红与黑》中的主人公于连是法国复辟王朝时期个人奋斗者的典型。

(1) 于连的阶级地位和所受的教育，决定了他的英雄主义热情和虚荣心。出生地位低下，于连很早就形成了一种反抗和仇恨贵族大资产阶级的心理。爱读书身受启蒙思想的影响，培养了他的平民崇拜拿破仑，希望自己能建功立业，然而封建等级制使他希望破灭；而后他看到教会盛极一时，他投靠了教会，于连以虚伪为武器、以反抗和投协为手段，开始了个人奋斗式的道路。

(2) 于连的性格是矛盾的。受压后就反抗，当个人名利得到满足后就妥协、投降。在德·瑞拉市长家做家庭教师，具有平民意识的他应聘的条件是和主人同桌吃饭，显示出反抗的精神。在贝尚神学院：为了出人头地，于连在险恶的环境中把对教会的仇恨埋在心底。不信教却是神学院最虔诚的教徒，又是彼拉院长的宠儿。在这里具有对抗意识的青年逐渐成了一个和教会同流合污的野心家。在木尔侯爵府：于连为了实现自己的野心，忠心为侯爵效劳、和侯爵女儿玛特儿恋爱、结婚最终得到了一份颇丰的地产和官衔。

(3) 于连的平民阶级意识并未完全泯灭。入狱后，他开始反省，认识所走的道路的虚伪和痛苦。法庭演说于是于连对贵族大资产阶级的谴责和对社会的抗议，也是他反抗精神的爆发和悲剧命运的总结。

(4) 人物形象的局限性。他的行动是个人盲目的，他的反抗具有极大的动摇性，一旦个人的追求满足后就妥协投降。

10. 试分析《浮士德》的艺术特色。

【答案】歌德创作的《浮士德》在艺术上有它独特的风采：

(1) 诗剧以幻想为主，将写实和幻想结合(天上地下、现实古代、人类魔鬼)。使《浮士德》成为即是资产阶级理想的激越颂歌，同时又是当是德国现实生活的深刻概括。

(2) 在人物塑造上：辩证的方法。浮士德灵与肉的对立统一，梅非斯特作恶造善的对立统一，推动了整个剧情的发展，展示了他们各自的性格特征。用矛盾对比的手法刻画人物群像。天帝与魔鬼是理性于情欲的对比；浮士德与梅非斯特是人类与魔鬼的对比；浮士德与玛加蕾特是知识者与自然的对比。比较的手法使各自的性格特征更为鲜明。

(3) 形式多样化。诗剧开头用自由韵体，写玛加蕾特用民歌体；写海伦部分则用古希腊悲剧的诗体。叙事、抒情、议论糅为一体，诗剧大量运用了象征、比喻的手法，如人造人、海伦、魔女之厨都是象征，批评教会则常用暗喻。

歌德的诗剧《浮士德》是一部思想内容很丰富的作品。

(1) 主要思想价值，是通过浮士德的人生经历，宣传自强不息的进取精神；宣传摆脱中世纪的愚昧状态，克服人类内在和外在的矛盾，创造资产阶级理想王国的启蒙思想。

(2) 诗剧肯定创造和劳动，要人们“每天每日去开拓生活和自由，然后才能作自由和生活的享受”。

(3) 诗剧表达了作者深刻的人生体验——生活就是追求，而追求的过程又是循环前进的。世界和人类就是在这不断追求、不断幻灭的大循环中矛盾运动、发展进步的。

(4) 诗剧还表达了一种现代意义，即人始终处于与外界的冲突中，失败和灾难无法避免，但主人公以自身的行动决定自己的本质，从而奠定了现代人格的基础。

11. 试分析《玩偶之家》中娜拉的形象

【答案】娜拉是《玩偶之家》中塑造得非常成功的一个女性形象。她的性格起初表现得无忧无虑，单纯任性。但随着剧情的发展，娜拉的形象不断发生改变。最后出现在观众面前的是一位性格坚定、意志坚强、吃苦耐劳的女性。

(1) 从品性上看，娜拉是一个善良、诚恳的女性。

(2) 在爱情观念上，娜拉理想爱情是为所爱的人舍弃自己的一切，甚至生命。

(3) 娜拉的离家出走显示她坚决摆脱玩偶之家的决心。她勇敢地关闭玩偶之家的大门，是思想上自觉向男性权威宣战。

挪威作家易卜生的社会问题剧《玩偶之家》中的主人公娜拉，是资本主义生活中具有叛逆精神的女性形象。

(1) 剧中的主人公娜拉本是个善良、天真、纯洁而多情的少妇。戏剧里不是表现娜拉的贤妻良母形象，他着力表现的是娜拉的精神觉醒即精神反叛。

(2) 娜拉的精神觉醒有个过程。

第一阶段：丈夫生病，她为救丈夫，伪造父亲签字向柯洛克斯泰借钱。柯洛克斯泰以娜拉“冒名借债”之事要挟娜拉的丈夫海尔茂不要辞退他。这使娜拉的精神上受到沉重的打击，平静的心中起了波澜。

第二阶段：由烦乱到幻想。她准备自己承担责任，牺牲自己，来保全丈夫的名誉。同时她天真地认为，到时候丈夫会来“挑起那副担子”。娜拉的幻想，表现出她的单纯和对丈夫的深情。

第三阶段：当海尔茂看到柯洛克斯泰的揭发信时，对她破口大骂。娜拉的幻想完全破灭了。她完全醒悟过来，往日的欢乐都是假的，自己不过是丈夫的“玩偶”，她看穿了丈夫的伪善和自己的处境，她的心又平静了，毅然出走。

(3) 娜拉对资本主义法律、宗教、道德进行了全面的批判。如娜拉说：“法律我要想想是不是正确，难道法律不允许女儿爱父亲，妻子救丈夫”。

12. 试分析《静静的顿河》中葛利高里形象及其悲剧意义

【答案】肖洛霍夫的作品《静静的顿河》中的主人公葛利高里，是“顿河哥萨克中农的一种独特的象征”，“一个摇摆不定的人物”。

(1) 他是一个探索追求的典型。这个善良、勤劳、纯朴的哥萨克身上具有哥萨克劳动者的一切美好品质。

(2) 葛利高里身上又带有哥萨克世代的种种偏见。

(3) 历史急变的关头，他徘徊于生活的十字路口，犹豫动摇，企图在革命与反革命之间寻找第三条道路，结果只能脱离人民，落得一个悲剧的命运。

典型意义：这个形象的悲剧实质上是他以独特的哥萨克气质、哥萨克的传统偏见和自私要求对抗历史发展总趋势的悲剧。这一形象，反映了哥萨克历史道路的曲折性和矛盾性。

附赠重点名校：语言学相关 2014-2022 年考研真题汇编（暂无答案）

第一篇、2022 年语言学相关考研真题汇编

2022 年西南科技大学 614 语言学理论考研专业课真题

2022 年硕士研究生招生考试（初试）试题

科目代码：614

科目名称：语言学理论

说明：1.本试题为招生单位自命题科目。

2.所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在本试题单上的一律无效。

3.考生答题时不必抄题，但必须写明题号。

4.本试题共计 4 大题，满分 150 分。

【本试题共计 2 页，此为第 1 页】

一、术语解释题（共 10 题，每题 5 分，共 50 分）

1. 语言符号的线条性
2. 音节
3. 语法范畴
4. 孤立语
5. 话题
6. 自源文字
7. 借词
8. 混合语
9. 语音对应关系
10. 类推

二、辨音标音：请用国际音标给下列诗句标注现代汉语普通话读音（共 1 题，每字 1 分，共 10 分）

会当凌绝顶，一览众山小。

三、简答题（共 5 题，每题 10 分，共 50 分）

1. 怎样认识理解语言和说话的关系？
2. 下面是某一种汉语方言的语流音变的四个代表性实例，简要说明它们各自的音变特点。
 (1) 棉袍 miɛŋ pə → miɛŋ mə (2) 戏台 xie tai → xie lai
 (3) 米缸 mi kouŋ → mi ouŋ (4) 清唱 ts^hiŋ ts^hyəŋ → ts^hiŋ ʒyəŋ
3. 用义素分析法分析下面一组词。
 伯父 父亲 母亲 妹妹
4. 分析说明下列句子的语义角色类型。

下午那个老人在广场上用皮鞭打陀螺。

5. 何以知道语音在演变?

四、分析应用题 (共 2 题, 每题 20 分, 共 40 分)

1. 分析下面具有语法多义的短语或句子, 使其变成单义结构。

- (1) 他爬过山没有?
- (2) 牛奶面包
- (3) 五个公司的董事和经理
- (4) 我说不好
- (5) 指导青年读好书

2. 日常生活中, 我们可以看到这么一种现象: 汉民族的人都使用汉语, 但河南人与江浙人、大学教授与农民、口头上说的与诗歌评论中写的却又有种种差别, 请用语言学基本理论解释之。

2022 年南京师范大学 869 语言学学与对外汉语教学理论考研专业课真题

<p>南京师范大学</p> <p>2022 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题 (B 卷)</p> <p>科目代码及名称: <u>869 语言学学与对外汉语教学理论</u> 满分: <u>150</u> 分</p>
<p>注意: ①认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; ②所有答题内容必须写在<u>答题纸</u>上, 写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效; ③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回, 否则按考试违纪处理。</p>
<p>语言学理论 (共 70 分)</p>
<p>一、名词解释 (每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 语言能力 2. 隐喻 3. 音位变体 4. 组合关系和聚合关系 <p>二、简答题 (每小题 10 分, 共 20 分)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 简述社会方言与地域方言的关系。 2. 简述基本词汇的主要特点。 <p>三、论述题 (每小题 15 分, 共 30 分)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 结合具体的语言材料, 试阐释语言发展的特点。 2. 以汉语和汉字为例, 结合具体的语言材料, 阐释语言和文字的关系。
<p>对外汉语教学理论 (共 80 分)</p>
<p>四、名词解释 (每小题 5 分, 共 20 分)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 迁移 2. 效度 3. 母语和外语 4. 《汉语教科书》 <p>五、简答题 (每小题 10 分, 共 30 分)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 简述克拉申输入假说的主要内容。 2. 简述第二语言记忆的三个阶段。 3. 简述第二语言教学“直接法”的特点。 <p>六、论述题 (每小题 15 分, 共 30 分)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 从偏误来源看, 偏误的类别有哪些? 请结合具体的语言材料论述。 2. 请举例说明学习策略的类型。

第二篇、2021 年语言学相关考研真题汇编

2021 年广西民族大学 859 语言学理论考研专业课真题



2021 年硕士研究生招生考试试题

【B】卷

科目代码及名称：859 语言学理论

考生须知

1. 答案须写在报考点提供的答题纸上，一律使用蓝色或黑色钢笔或签字笔。
2. 考毕，请将试题和答卷放入试题袋内密封后，在封条与试卷袋接缝处亲笔签名。

一、 填空题（每个空格 1 分，共 20 个空格，共 20 分）

1. ①、②、③具有悠久的历史传统文化传统，是语言学的三大发源地。
2. 有的方言随着社会的分化可以变成 ④，它们之间存在着 ⑤ 对应关系。人们正是根据这种关系来确定语言亲属关系的。
3. 英语可以直接用数词修饰名词，汉语数词修饰名词一般要加上一个 ⑥ 词。
4. 语言系统中的所有符号，既可以同别的符号组合，又可以被别的符号替换，符号之间的这两种关系是 ⑦ 和 ⑧。
5. 音位变体可分 ⑨ 和 ⑩ 两类。
6. 我们可以根据语素在词中的不同作用把它分成 ⑪、⑫、⑬ 三类。
7. 语言的词汇有一个核心，这就是 ⑭，它的主要特点是：⑮、⑯、⑰。
8. 从 ⑱ 到 ⑲ 是文字造字方法发展的总趋向。⑳ 文字是语言中最简明、最方便的文字。

二、 名词解释（每小题 5 分，共 6 小题，共 30 分）

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. 语言学 | 2. 符号的任意性 |
| 3. 非音质音位 | 4. 语法手段 |
| 5. 派生义 | 6. 借词 |

三、 选择题（每小题 2 分，共 10 小题，共 20 分）

1. 从自然属性角度划分出来的最小语音单位是（ ）。

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